

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED FEB 23 1984
DATE ENTERED MAR 25 1982

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Terry-Hayden House

AND/OR COMMON

Terry-Hayden House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

125 Middle Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Bristol

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

NA VICINITY OF

6th -

STATE

Connecticut

CODE

09

COUNTY

Hartford

CODE

003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

NA

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Harold A Hayden et al, c/o M. Dickinson,

STREET & NUMBER

27 Crescent Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Summit

STATE

NA VICINITY OF

New Jersey 07901

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Bristol Land Records

STREET & NUMBER

111 North Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Bristol

STATE

Connecticut

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

State Register of Historic Places

DATE

1981

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS Connecticut Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Hartford

STATE

Connecticut

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Setting

The Terry-Hayden House is a 2½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, clapboard, Greek Revival style house on stone foundations with a 2-story, pedimented, tetrastyle portico. A large 2-story wing on the south side, a smaller wing to the rear, a barn, and many trees and shrubs help occupy the 2.5-acre site on the east side of Middle Street (Route 229) in Bristol, Connecticut.

The area is on the outskirts of the city of Bristol, southeast of downtown, and is zoned commercial. A school next door to the north, a building supply outlet across the street, a nearby filling station, and a late-19th-century house next door to the south, are among the Terry-Hayden House's neighbors at the busy 5-corner, intersection. (Photograph 1.)

Exterior

The 24½ x 35½ foot main block of the house is distinguished by the 5-foot-deep, 2-story portico that runs across the full width of the facade, facing west, about 75 feet from the street. The four square, Doric columns on plinths, have marked entasis, and have moldings above and below the necking. They support a pediment whose molded cornice and raking cornices have modillion blocks. Additional moldings run parallel to the raking cornices below a plain fascia and define the central, flush-boarding tympanum. The focal point of the tympanum is a semi-elliptical fan window with keystone in its molded surround. The iron framework within the window consists of a semi-elliptical band of circles above the sill that is connected to the upper curved surface by radial muntins. The ceiling of the porch is plaster, the floor is wood, and the porch is approached by steps with three risers at the south end. (Photograph 2.)

The doorway, in the south bay, is flanked by fluted, Doric pilasters, on pedestals, that have molded capitals and support a frieze with molded, recessed panel under a flat, projecting, molded cornice. There is a 6-panel door. The five windows of the facade have 6-over-6 sash with molded caps, molded jambs, and plank sills. The window caps on the second floor differ from those on the first floor in that they have one less course of moldings. The edges of the facade are defined by narrow, plain corner boards.

On the north elevation, the modillion blocks continue under the molded eaves of the roof. There are three 6-over-6 windows at the second story, the one toward the front being further from the central window

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than the one toward the rear. A shed-roofed porch with "Chinese Chippendale" railing, projects from below the rear two windows. (See plot plan) At the first floor there are 6-over-6 windows below the front and rear second-story windows, and a door under the central window. The window surrounds match those on the facade, including the more elaborate caps on the first floor.

There is a gable-roofed, 1-story addition on the rear of the main block. Its visible foundation walls on the north are granite blocks similar to the main block foundation walls (Photograph 3), but on the east and south are concrete, indicating that changes have been made in this part of the house. There is one small 6-over-6 window in the north elevation of this section.

The gable end of the roof of the main block (on the rear or west elevation) is not formed as a pediment, nor does it have modillion blocks. A wide fascia, however, parallels the sloping ends of the roof. In the attic there is a small, 6-over-6 window with plain surround. Larger 6-over-6 windows with plain surrounds are placed at the second and first floors, south of the rear wing. The rear addition in its rear elevation has a 2-over-2 window in its gable end, and at first-floor level, off center to the north, a 6-over-6 window with panes wider than they are tall which is an odd proportion, again suggesting that changes have been made in this part of the house.

In the south elevation of the extension, at second-floor level, there are horizontal 8-pane and 6-pane windows, while on the first story there is a door off center to the west under a shed-roof hood, flanked by plain 6-over-6 windows.

The rear section of the south elevation of the main block is visible, behind the south two-story wing. This section of the south side wall does have modillion blocks at the eaves and a 6-over-6 window at each floor with molded surrounds as found on the facade and north elevation. On the first floor, east of the window, there is a 6-panel door, with the upper four panels glazed, that is flanked by plain pilasters supporting a molded cap over the door. The door is approached by two brownstone steps. This appears to be an original rear or side entrance. (Photograph 4.)

The principal addition to the house is the 18 x 24-foot, 2-story wing to the south. The wing's facade is flush with the front wall of the main block, that is behind the front porch, and thus does not detract from the architectonic importance of the tetrastyle portico and pediment. There are two 6-over-6 windows on each floor in the wing's facade with surrounds that replicate those of the main block, more elaborate on the first floor. Upstairs the two windows are not as tall as the others in the facades of the main block and the wing, and their lintels are part of a wide fascia

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under the eaves. The flat roof projects for about one foot, its soffit being a single wide board. The corners of the wing have plain corner boards, while its visible foundation walls are sandstone rather than the granite of the main block.

The south elevation of the wing repeats the two upstairs windows of the facade, and has one window, toward the rear, at first-floor level. Toward the front there is a three-sided bay with square corners. The sides of the bay are filled with vertical 6-pane windows, one on each end and three on the south side. There are recessed panels under the windows. The roof of the bay is flat and projects, in conformity with the main roof of the wing.

The fascia under the roof overhang continues along the rear (east) elevation of the wing, but the windows are different. In the second floor there are paired 6-over-6 windows with plain surrounds that do not extend into the fascia. At the first floor there is an added shed of vertical boards with a 6-over-6 window in the truncated wall of its southeast corner. North of the shed one window of paired windows, like those in the second floor, is visible.

Facade windows of the main block and wing have blinds. The main block and wing each has a central brick chimney with molded top.

There is a barn, perhaps not original, or at least not complete, behind the east wing of the main block. There are a number of trees and shrubs on the property. Most of the space, behind the house and barn, is semi-rural in character, not landscaped.

Interior

The door, window and fireplace surrounds of the main block appear to be original, as do the panelled doors and hardware. (Photographs 5 and 6.) The channelled door and window surrounds have pierced pineapple carving in their upper corners. Most of the window sash and wide floor boards appear to be original.

The roof framing of the main block, visible in the attic, consists of principal rafters covered with wide roof boards. At the ridge line, the rafters are not joined by mortise and tenon, in fact, they appear to be not joined. There is no ridge pole. Each slope of the roof has a heavy purlin, with braces. (Photograph 7.)

In the cellar of the main block the top of the walls is formed by large, granite blocks, visible from the exterior. The balance of the walls is rubble stone. The floor is earth. The rubble stone wall was broken through at the time the south wing was built, to connect to the new cellar under it. (Photograph 8.) The rubble stone walls of the cellar of the wing are topped by sandstone blocks.

6 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1831, 1884

BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria

The basic value of the Terry-Hayden House as an example of Greek Revival architecture is enhanced, first, by the highly decorative Adamesque features, and, second, by the 1884 wing that was constructed sensitively both with regard to the original style of the house and to the Italianate style in vogue when the wing was built. (Criterion C.) The 19th-century ownership by a prominent clock maker and by a well-known lawyer provides local historical interest. A third family has owned the house throughout the 20th century.

Architecture

The temple form of Greek Revival style architecture is beautifully demonstrated by the Terry-Hayden House. The tetrastyle portico includes many classic elements, including entasis in the columns, good moldings in the capitals of the columns, and modillion blocks and a gracefully-designed tympanum and fan window in the pediment. The entrance with flanking pilasters and the molded architraves of the windows are the work of an anonymous architect/builder who was thoroughly familiar with the then-fashionable style. His work was different from some other contemporary examples in that he used square columns, not round ones, and he used narrow, plain corner boards rather than pilasters at the corners of the structure.

1

A crayon drawing of the house, done several decades ago, shows steps running the full width of the porch in a stylobate effect, indicating the architect/builder's interest in having the design traditionally correct. The drawing also shows a red roof, probably a standing-seam metal surface.

The interior door and window surrounds and the fireplace mantels also are appropriate. The carved, pierced pineapple design in the corners of the window architraves are especially good.

Extensions to the rear of the main block once continued without interruption to the barn, in a single range of structures. This arrangement continued well into the 20th century. As the north wall of the present barn is not in line with the north wall of the east wing of the house, there is a possibility that it is not the original barn, or has been moved or changed in some way. The foundations of the north side of the east wing of the main block appear to be the original granite, but

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this is not true in the other two sides of the wing's foundations. Thus the details of the former continuing structure to the rear are not clear.

The influence of Robert Adam, the late-18th-century Scottish architect who emphasized delicacy and attenuation in classical detail, is apparent in the facade. The semi-elliptical fan window with its elaborate pattern of radial iron muntins, the delicate moldings of the tympanum and the window enframements, and the well-proportioned modillion blocks of the cornice and raking cornices all reflect late-Georgian architectural characteristics popularized by Adam.

The 2-story, 1884 wing to the south was carefully built both as a sensitive addition to the Greek Revival style block and as an expression of the more contemporary Italianate style. The mass and proportion are appropriate for the original structure while the clapboards and window surrounds faithfully replicate the original. Even the greater elaboration of the moldings of the first-floor window lintels is replicated. On the other hand, the roof, roof line and south bay are decidedly Italianate in design. The flat roof overhangs by about a foot with a wide plain fascia. Brackets such as were commonly used to support roof overhangs of this character were omitted, probably a fortunate decision in terms of the integrity of the house as a whole. Brackets probably would have been sufficiently prominent to detract attention from the Greek Revival portico and pediment which, without them, do remain the architectural focus of the facade. On the south elevation, however, the three-sided, glazed bay with square corners and flat roof is an unmistakably Italianate style detail.

History

The Terry-Hayden House was built in 1831 by Theodore Terry (d. 1881), who, like his father, Samuel Terry, and uncle, Eli Terry, was a clock maker. Theodore made the adjustment from wooden to brass clock works, and in 1841 entered into partnership with Franklin C. Andrews for the manufacture of brass clock works. During the 1840s the firm of Terry and Andrews was the largest manufacturer of clocks in Bristol. In 1850 Anson G. Phelps bought a controlling interest in the firm and moved the business to a nearby town he had founded and named Ansonia. The Ansonia Clock Company was destroyed by fire in 1854, whereupon Theodore Terry was enticed to Bridgeport by P. T. Barnum, but the firm of Terry and Barnum was not a success. In a year or so Terry was back in the Bristol area, in charge of the Terryville Clock Manufacturing Company.

In the same year (1850) that the business of Terry and Andrews was sold, Theodore Terry sold his house to Henry A. Mitchell (d. 1888). Mitchell, an attorney, had been a resident of Hartford, where, during the years 1838-1841, in partnership with Alfred E. Burr, he had been a publisher of the Hartford Times. Moving to Bristol, he established his law office there, represented the district in the State legislature, and, in 1868, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

It was during the period of Mitchell's ownership that the south wing was built. The circumstances are clearly set forth in an unusual entry in the land records, as follows:

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Whereas my wife, Sarah J. Mitchell, erected with my consent on the South Side of my dwelling house and adjoining thereto a tenement, situated in the Town of Bristol, and County of Hartford, the same being so erected by her from means derived from the estate of her Father Silas Hoadley deceased, and whereas it was agreed between myself and my said wife at the time she so erected said tenement that the same should be and remain under her sole control & that no claim should be made by me for the same Now therefore to avoid all uncertainty as to the ownership of said tenement I Henry A. Mitchell of Bristol aforesaid in consideration of the above & of one dollar received to my full satisfaction of said Sarah J. Mitchell do release all supposed claim that I may have to the same and further do give & convey to her the said Sarah J. Mitchell her heirs and assigns, the use and improvement of the land upon which the same is situated as long as the same remains upon said land, together with the right to use the adjoining land so far as may be necessary for the full enjoyment of the same.²

After Mitchell's death the house was purchased in 1899 by Leonard P. Hayden. Hayden was in the real estate business and owned several properties in this part of Bristol. The neighborhood was informally known as Haydenville. Hayden lived in the house next door to the south of the nominated property, where members of his family continue to reside, and his heirs continue to own the nominated property. Thus the ownership of the house has been quite stable: built by Terry in 1831 and owned by him to 1850, owned by Mitchell and his heirs to 1899, and owned by Hayden and his heirs from 1899 to the present time.

Summary

The architectural interest of the Terry-Hayden House arises from two factors. First, the 1831 structure is a correct statement of the Greek Revival style with Adamesque influence. Second, the 1884 wing is an addition to the house that is sensitive to the original design while at the same time incorporating contemporary stylistic characteristics. The house is significant in local history because of its association with, first, the Terry family, the most prominent family in the town's major industry at the time, second, with a prominent lawyer and politician who recognized his wife's construction of the wing in an unusual manner, and third, by the long, 20th-century ownership by the Hayden family.

1. The drawing was made by Harold A. Hayden, architect, one of the present owners of the Terry-Hayden House. The drawing hangs in the house next door to the south.
2. Bristol Land Records, Volume 40, page 161, executed July 21, 1884.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.5

QUADRANGLE NAME Bristol

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 673060 4614540

B

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is described in the Bristol Land Records, volume 682, page 607.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

David F. Ransom

ORGANIZATION

Architectural Historian

DATE

November 16, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

33 Sunrise Hill Drive

TELEPHONE

203 521-2518

CITY OR TOWN

West Hartford

STATE

CT 06107

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL ^x

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE February 5, 1982

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Delores Byers
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the
National Register

DATE 3/25/82

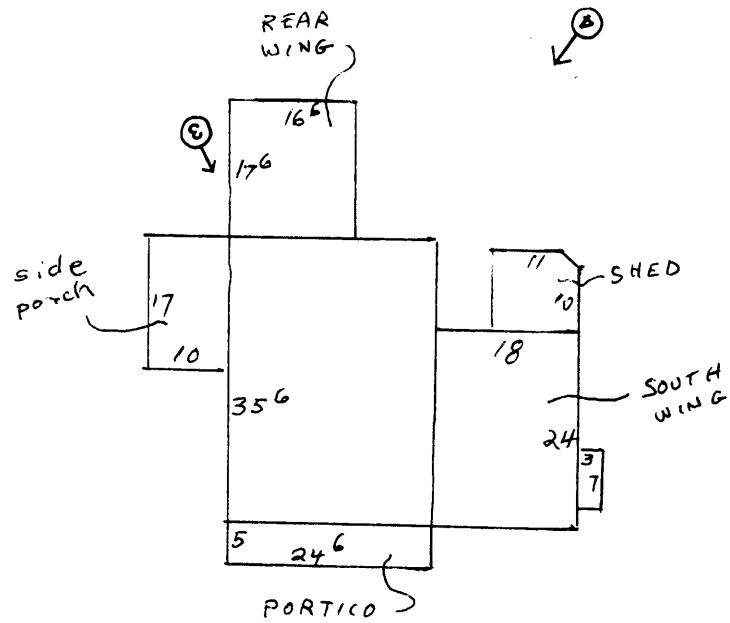
ATTEST: _____ DATE _____

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

Terry-Hayden House
Bristol
Hartford County, CT

Plot plan

Photo key



MIDDLE STREET

N ←

② ↑

① ↗